REMARKS

The Action objects to an amendment of the specification, requiring cancellation without making a rejection, which is not understood. Nevertheless, the objected to amendment is reversed above to restore the specification to its original condition.

The objection to claim 14 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, is traversed by deleting MHz, such frequencies now being specified in claim 20 with reference to spectral lines analyzed, which is definite and, thus, in compliance with 35 USC 112.

Claims 1 and 14 now require simultaneous fundamental and harmonic spectral lines. These are described in the paragraph of the specification restored above, and also in the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 4, as well as shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

The simultaneity traverses the rejections for anticipation by either of the cited Arjavalingam or Robertson references.

Arjavalingam discloses microwave optical pulses to produce transients in the examined tissues. The now-claimed simultaneous invention is not a pulsed system, much less an optical system. Contrarily, it requires radiation including a fundamental spectral line and simultaneously at least one higher harmonic. The continuous wave radiation does not produce transients in the examined tissues.

The considerations made about Arjavalingam apply equally well to Robertson. It discloses a coherent microwave transient spetroscopy technique based on the radiation and detection of freely-propagating electromagnetic transients by photoconductive antenna structures. Therefore, like Arjavalingam, the Robertson technique is based on examination of transients in the tissues, while the claimed invention generates a Continuous Wave (CW) radiation leading to a fundamental spectral line and one or more higher harmonics.

Additionally, the Arjavalingam and Robertson systems, being based on generation and detection of transients in the examined tissues, are pulsed systems rather than CW systems and, therefore, the spectrum of the pulse depends on the "quality" of the pulse generator. Therefore, nothing can be inferred about the spectrum in Arjavalingam and Robertson that, for this reason, do not teach the generation of a spectrum including a fundamental spectral line and one or more higher harmonics, as claimed.

The claimed Vedruccio invention is intended for *in vivo* chemical systems and the spectrum of the radiated electromagnetic field includes a fundamental spectral line in the range between 430-480 MHz (preferably 460 MHz), and simultaneously at least one higher harmonic (830-960 MHz, 1290-1440 MHz, etc.), preferably three higher harmonics. Additionally, the Vedruccio invention does not carry out any measure of microwave emissions from (excited or unexcited) tissues: the oscillator itself measures the energy absorption by the tissues.

Reconsideration and allowance are, therefore, requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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